

persons were elected, viz: Thomas Duke, president; Sylvester Grennell and James Auld, vice presidents; Allen McNeal, recording secretary; Leumas Cook, corresponding secretary; David Wood, treasurer; Archibald Brownlee, William Paxton, Leumas Cook, James McNeal, Jr., and Asa Washer, Jr., executive committee. On motion, the proceedings of this meeting were directed to be forwarded to the Editor of the Philanthropist, and to the editors of the Marion papers, for publication. Society on motion adjourned to meet in Mt. Gilend, on the 2d Tuesday of February next, at one o'clock, P. M.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

Wednesday, January 19, 1843.

Convention at Sharon.

The Anti-slavery Convention for Hamilton co. met at Sharon, Wednesday January 11th, in the Presbyterian church.

After Prayer,

At 11 o'clock A. M., the meeting was called to order by J. Cable.

On motion,

G. Bailey was chosen chairman, *pro-tem*.

The chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee, to nominate officers for the Convention. J. Cable, C. Donaldson and T. Morris.

The committee reported as follows—

President, SAMUEL LEWIS.

Thomas Morris, } Vice Presidents.

D. K. LEAVITT, }

E. R. GLENN, }

G. Bailey, } Secretaries.

T. HEATON, }

Report accepted and adopted.

On motion of G. Bailey,

Resolved, That a Business Committee of five be appointed.

On this committee, the Chair appointed, Messrs. Blanchard, Thomas, Cable, Donaldson and Ernst.

On motion,

A committee on enrolment was appointed as follows:

G. BAILEY, A. MOORE, J. VANZANDT.

The Business Committee reported the following objections, urged against the anti-slavery cause, and recommended that the way be opened, for a free, conversational discussion of them.

The report was accepted, and the meeting agreed to discuss as recommended.

OBJECTIONS.

1. Slavery has existed in all ages of the world, and always will exist, and it is useless for us to try to overthrow it.

2. Slavery is justified by the Bible, and by opposing it, we are fighting against God.

3. Although slavery, we grant, is a great evil, yet Christ and his Apostles, who are our patterns, did not meddle with it, or they rather sanctioned it by giving rules to regulate it, and by sending back the servants to their masters.

4. Slaves are a great deal better off than they would be if they were free. They fare better than one half of the laboring whites.

5. A great many would not take their freedom if you would give it to them.

6. I am willing the slaves should be free, but I don't want them all here amongst us.

7. I don't believe in mixing the two races.

8. I am in favor of Abolition, but I don't believe in bringing it into the church, for you will distract and tear the church all to pieces.

9. I believe the question is entirely a moral one, and I could go with you, if you would not bring it into politics.

10. Slavery is sanctioned by the Constitution, and we have no right to meddle with it.

11. Slavery is a State regulation, and we at the North have no more right to meddle with the property at the South, than the South have to meddle here and take away our horses.

12. I am willing to grant that your doctrines are all true, but by agitating this question at the North you may incense the South and draw the cords of slaves tighter.

13. I should be willing to be an abolitionist if it would do any good.

14. Congress have no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories, without the consent of the slaveholders themselves.

15. Although slavery is a great evil, and should be at some time abolished; yet to abolish it immediately would be a still greater evil—gradual, but not immediate emancipation is the right course.

Free remarks were hereupon made by Messrs. Blanchard, Parker, Moore and Quant; after which, Dr. Brisbane, by request, addressed the meeting at some length.

Adjourned at 3 o'clock, to meet again at six.

6 o'clock, Evening.

Met pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Lewis not having arrived, on motion of Mr. Heaton, Dr. Brisbane was chosen Chairman.

A communication was read from Professor Stowe, stating that severe sickness in his family would prevent his attendance. This, he regretted, but he prayed, that the proceedings of the meeting might be governed by the spirit of wisdom, and manifest the mind of Christ.

On motion,

Resolved, That it is expedient to employ an agent for the county for a month, to establish societies, distribute tracts and books, and raise funds to aid the Anti-slavery cause.

Adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday Morning, 10 o'clock.

Dr. Brisbane in the Chair.

Sometime having been spent in singing and prayer,

The Business Committee reported the following address and resolutions, which, on motion of G. Bailey, were accepted. (See Appendix.)

Dr. Brisbane, being about to retire from the Convention, asked leave to submit the following resolution.

Resolved, That slaveholding is mean, slave-trading, meaner, and slave-catching, meanest of all; but that, to love liberty, is nobler, to bestow liberty is nobler, to receive and protect as a brother, the poor, hunted fugitive, is nobler of all.

Dr. Bailey being called to the chair,

Thomas Morris addressed the meeting at length upon the resolution and topics connected with it, and in the course of his remarks, submitted a series of resolutions.

Mr. Morris having alluded to a letter, from the Rev. Mr. Schon, published some months since, in the Western Christian Advocate, in which he spoke in rather flattering terms of the condition of the slaves.

Mr. Cable arose, and begged leave to state, in justice to Mr. Schon, that he had lately emancipated certain slaves which he inherited—in proof of which he read the deed of emancipation, dated December, 1842.

Mr. Morris having resumed the Chair, at the close of his remarks,

Mr. Myers, a Methodist preacher, arose, and denied that Mr. Schon was an abolitionist. He also avowed himself an anti-abolitionist, and proceeded, the meeting having tacitly consented to suspend its proceedings, to declare his reasons.

He was answered by Mr. Blanchard, who challenged Mr. Myers, to a public debate, in Sharon, at a future time, to be determined by the friends on both sides.

Mr. Myers declined discussion.

Mr. Blanchard insisted, and moved a resolution, in order to ascertain the sentiment of the meeting.

From the vote, it appeared, that those present were unanimously in favor of the discussion.

Mr. Myers, still declining, proceeded to make additional remarks—giving rise to a discussion, between himself and Mr. Blanchard, which continued for some time, by indulgence of the meeting.

G. Bailey introduced the following resolutions, and moved, that they, together with the resolution of Dr. Brisbane, and those submitted by Mr. Morris, be referred to the Business Committee, with instructions to report.

The motion was adopted, and on motion of J. Blanchard,

G. Bailey was added to the committee.

Whereas, the laws of this nation adjudge the foreign slave-trade, to be piracy, thus recognizing it as an atrocious crime; and

Whereas, slaveholding is but perpetuating the wrong first inflicted by the slave-trade, and involves the same principle, as the foreign slave-trade; viz: the reduction of innocent men, women and children to bondage; and

Whereas, the domestic slave-trade is identical in principle and incidents with the foreign slave-trade, with this addition, that it is more inhuman, because the subjects of it have had their better feelings and faculties called into life by the light of civilization; and

Whereas, he who aids or abets the slaveholder in holding men as property, or in re-capturing his fugitive slaves, is, in fact, guilty of slaveholding; and

Whereas, the state magistrate or constable, who seizes or surrenders up a fugitive slave, does thus aid and abet the crime of slaveholding, and this, too, of his own free choice, because no law of Congress or the State Legislature, authorizes or directs either so to act;

Resolved, That the African kidnapper, the American slaveholder, the domestic slave-trader, the free state kidnapper, and the citizen, constable or magistrate of a free state, who betrays, seizes or surrenders up, a fugitive slave, are all criminals of the same stamp, guilty of the same atrocious crime, the crime of pirating the most precious rights of human nature—and should therefore, be regarded as enemies of the human family.

Resolved, That, while Truth requires us thus to define, with unflinching severity, the crime of the slaveholder, we yet find in the education of many slaveholders, and the circumstances and influences by which they are surrounded, reasons for commiserating their condition, and, we doubt not, that were they convinced of the real nature of the act of slaveholding, in not a few cases, would they abandon it at once.

Resolved, That the education and circumstances of those persons in the free states, who would betray, seize or surrender up, an innocent man or woman escaping from bondage, only aggravate the wickedness of their internal acts, and demonstrate a depravity of heart, on the part of the actors, most dangerous and pestiferous to the community in which they are tolerated.

Resolved, That we feel bound always to yield obedience to the following command, imposed in the 15th verse of the 23rd chapter, of Deuteronomy—

"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master, the servant that is escaped from his master unto thee."

The Address reported by the Business Committee was then taken up, and adopted.

The resolutions were referred back to the committee, with instructions to report them, together with the resolutions previously referred on motion of Dr. Bailey, in the evening.

Adjourned till six o'clock.

Evening Session, 6 o'clock.

Met pursuant to adjournment.

The Business Committee reported the resolutions of Dr. Bailey, Dr. Brisbane, and the resolutions of the Business Committee, without amendment.

The evening was chiefly occupied with their discussion. Speakers, Messrs. Cathcart, Jolliffe, Morris, and Cable.

They were at length unanimously adopted.

(For the address and resolutions of the Business Committee, see appendix.)

On motion,

Resolved, That it is expedient to employ an agent for the county for a month, to establish societies, distribute tracts and books, and raise funds to aid the Anti-slavery cause.

On motion,

The Convention then adjourned, after having obtained a large number of subscribers to an Anti-slavery constitution.

The greatest good feeling prevailed throughout the meeting. The number in attendance, though the weather was extremely bad, and the roads, almost impassable in some places, was respectable. And all appeared to take a deep interest in the proceedings.

On each day, an hour before the morning session, there was a meeting for prayer, which was well attended.

W. H. BRISBANE, Chairman.

G. BAILEY, Secretaries.

T. HEATON, }

Appendix.

The following is the address, with the resolutions reported by the Business Committee, and adopted by the convention.

ADDRESS.

To Christian churches of all denominations, by the Anti-slavery Convention at Sharon, Hamilton Co., Jan. 11 & 12, 1843.

Dear Brethren.—The reign of Christ on earth approaches, and it is our business, as God's children, to "Prepare the way of the Lord," and "make straight in the desert of human hearts 'a high way for our God.'" We have all the means in our hands. "The weapons of our warfare, are mighty through God, to the pulling down every strong hold of Satan among men." The gospel of Jesus Christ, is stronger than all the schemes that oppose it in the whole earth.

All we want is zeal and faith to use it. We must count not our lives dear. We must arise and stand before every wrong-doer in the land, as Nathan stood before David—as Elijah stood before Ahab. If they hear us, well. If they persecute us, we must flee. If they kill us, we must be content to die, and again, sow the truth in blood. You will see how incorrigible men will rage when they find a class of people on earth, who are resolved never to let them alone in their sins.

We cannot here enumerate the existing practices which violate the commands of God; as we are met to consider one particular evil. But we recommend a convention of Christians of every name, to meet at some convenient time and place after the opening of the Spring, for prayer to God; and to consider what special efforts should be made by the followers of Christ, that the law of God may become the law of the land.

Brethren: We have said this much, before advertising to slavery, that you may see and know, that we are seeking not merely the deliverance of the slave, but the redemption of man—the reign of Christ on earth.

It is not so much because the slaves suffer—though that is enough to move all, whose hearts feel for the wretched: It is because slavery now chiefly withholds the world's salvation, that we are enlisted for its destruction. It begins with marriage, the holy centre of human society, and destroys every ordinance of God, to its remotest outwork. By making men and women property, it repeals marriage. As some of their children, born on the plantation, are children of their master, and some of the slave; it confounds parentage. By the same revolting process, it mutilates brother and sister-love. Passing from family to neighborhood, it annihilates the principle of wages, which is the beam of the steelyards to human justice. It wholly uproots proper neighborhood; casting society into the feudal shape of lords and serfs. It thus prevents or destroys schools, and is rapidly bringing the whites to a level of ignorance with the blacks. It corrupts christianity—starves every virtue, and feeds every vice. It mocks the sanctity of courts and juries. Even the jail is no security for the few rights of wretched criminals. It drags the victims of its vengeance from the vaults of prisons, and, by assassin law, hangs them on the next tree. Thus it first poisons the heart of society, and then poisons its life; prostrating every principle of order, and safeguard of rights from the centre of human society to its circumference, and is, in short, the anarchy of Hell let loose among the inhabitants of earth.

Now this slavery, such as it is, is locked fast in the embraces of nominal churches of Christ. Nearly 100,000 American Baptists, one seventh of the whole number, are immersed slaves. In many instances, their preachers immerse them, and afterward sell them. From sixty to eighty thousand Methodists, are the property of Methodists, to whom, by Christ's law, they are equal. And almost all the preachers, south of the Ohio; Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists, or Baptists, are the owners of living men and women.

Now we humbly ask you, Brethren, of the various churches in south Ohio; Is the Son of God satisfied with this horrid state of things! And will He hold us guiltless, if we do not at once arise, to "prepare the way of the Lord" in this land!

"Ye are the lights of the world." Then if you do not show slave-holding to the eyes of the world, in its true light, your churches are not true churches of Christ. For the true church of Christ in the world, like a bright light in a dark room, makes the eyes of men to see all human practices as they are.

"Ye are the salt of the earth." If then, your religion does not expel the abominations of slaveholding from your communion, it is itself corrupt.

Do you ask, "What shall we do?" Let us arise, instantly, and call on God, and purify all our churches, before wrath goes out from the Lord against us. Let the members of every church meet and declare that those who practice, or defend slaveholding, shall be dealt with as other sinners.

Next we must require all our preachers publicly to expose and rebuke slaveholding, according to its towering enormity of wickedness, above other vile practices. If there be one truth clearer than another respecting religious teachings, it is, that God's ambassadors to men must faithfully expose the sins of a land, with a frequency and zeal proportioned to the enormity. If they do not this, they are either ignorant of their duty, or unwilling to do it. If they oppose only such sins as the great mass of men are opposed to, they do no more than the most unprincipled and corrupt politicians, who also oppose what the mass of men oppose.

Do not be deceived by those who tell you, as a reason for not preaching against the sin of slaveholding, that, "Your churches are already opposed to slavery." If this is not the reason why they are silent. If the church was universally opposed to slavery, they would preach against it: for the doctrines which the church universally holds, are the very ones which they dwell upon the most. Reprove them therefore, rebuke, entreat, and give them no rest till they faithfully discharge their duty to God and man.

Next, let us begin with the Editors of our religious papers, which are either silent respecting slavery, or palliate it. The Editor whose paper reproves smaller evils, while it says nothing for the destruction of slavery, acts on the public feeling, precisely as that man would act on yours, who should keep your attention directed to some lad robbing your garden, while he knows your house is on fire, but says nothing about it. Such an Editor of a religious paper, is one of the direct curses which God ever inflicts on a church. It is therefore, the duty of Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Episcopalians, and church-members of every name, to meet in such numbers, and pass such resolutions, and send them for publication, that those Editors may be compelled to do right from interest, who are too selfish and wicked to regard their duty.

Above all, let us supply all our families with information on this great and holy theme of the abolition of slavery. Let us read, and study, and think, and, above all, pray—knowing that the redemption of the world draweth nigh—Whenever it is possible, keep up monthly concerts of prayer for the deliverance of our land and the world from oppression—and God will hear, and turn away his anger from us, and we shall be saved.

We remain yours in the Lord,

By order of the Convention.

Resolutions.

1. Resolved, That we approve of the committee of correspondence, recently appointed at a Convention in Cincinnati, on the subject of establishing Anti-slavery churches in the slave States.

2. Resolved, That the Churches of Christ, in South Ohio, of all denominations, are earnestly requested to pass resolutions, expressing their views of slaveholding, and forward them for publication in the papers of Cincinnati.

3. Resolved, That, enlightened as the world now is, on the subject of Slavery, the Editor of a religious paper, or preacher of the gospel, who refused to advocate the overthrow of slaveholding, as other sins, is guilty of a breach of the sacred trust reposed in him, and unworthy confidence or countenance.

4. Resolved, That Messrs. THOMAS, (of Hamilton,) BLANCHARD, LEWIS and QUANT, (of Cincinnati,) be a committee to correspond with individuals and churches, on the subject of calling a Convention to meet next spring, to promote the observance of the Law of God, and for suppressing all practices which violate it.

5. Resolved, That we approve of the plan recently started in Cincinnati, of preparing a book to show the past action, and present state of the American churches respecting slavery.

[NOTE.—The 4th resolution covers too much ground for an Anti-slavery convention. If we had been present we should have voted against it.—Ed. Phil.]

Convention at Sharon.

The Convention at Sharon was an interesting meeting. That place, in times past, has been somewhat notorious for the deeds of its mobocracy. But, to the credit of Sharon, be it said, no disturbance was attempted. Many, not abolitionists, were present, but all behaved in the most orderly manner. A few, however, under cover of the darkness, screwed their courage up to the point of slaying a horse's tail, and breaking a few panes in the windows of the church, after the final adjournment of the meeting. These Knights of the tail, should now go, tail in hand, and claim their reward of the slaveholder.

One of the most interesting incidents of the meeting, was a discussion that sprang up, incidentally, between Mr. Myers, a Methodist preacher, and Mr. Blanchard.

Mr. Myers allowed that he was "a hard case"—he could not be an abolitionist, how you could fix it. And the chief reason he assigned was, he could not stand the color of the negro. He was plain—he would avow it—he could not make the black man his equal. Brother Quant, was a most worthy, pious preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church—a little while since he came to Sharon, and preached there—he, (Mr. Myers) respected brother Quant, but he took his seat at a distance from the pulpit, for he could not stand it—and he could not invite the worthy brother to dine, and have him at his table, to sit with his wife and children.

Spirit of Wesley! Are there negro pews, and separate tables for the "nigger," (as Mr. Myers called him,) in heaven?

We need not say, that Mr. Blanchard showed up the folly of his objections, to the life.

The effects of the meeting will be long felt in Sharon.

Secession.

Secession seems to be the order of the day. We had occasion to notice, not long since, the secession of Orange Scott, and J. Horton, from the Methodist Episcopal Church. A communication, published in another column, advises us of a similar movement in Troy. In Indiana, as may be learned from an article on our first page, a schism has taken place among the Friends. All these divisions, are the result of the collision of Truth, with Error. Conservatism clings with a death grasp to what is established, with all its corruptions. The spirit of reform would separate the Good from the Bad, but failing in the attempt, is compelled to separate itself.

It is astonishing infatuation, at this age of the world, for any state or church, to think itself able to breast the torrent of reform. It will sweep onward, and, unless its force be yielded to, & appropriate channels opened, that it may invigorate, and refresh, and renew, it will desolate every thing in its track.

Authority must bend, or be broken. The state or church, which attempts to preserve itself by suffocating free thought, by chaining the Press, attempts an impracticability. Let each yield with as good a grace as possible—for yield it must.

The policy of the Methodist Episcopal church on the subject of slavery, has compelled this late secession. It was a policy at war with free discussion. The ecclesiastical authorities would not tolerate free thought on the subject. The papers of the church were sealed against its discussion. The thousands who felt themselves aggrieved by the toleration of slavery in the church, found no vent for their feelings, no organ through which to prefer their complaints—no means left them for peaceably effecting a change in the church's policy. Had the papers of the church been thrown open, always within proper limits, for a full and candid interchange of thought upon the great evil of slavery, and the best remedy for it, as existing among Methodists, good feeling would have been preserved—there would have been no secession.

Suppose the civil authorities of this country should prohibit discussion on the corruptions of the government, how long ere the fire of revolution would kindle, and burn and destroy! It is freedom of thought, and freedom of utterance, which alone can save the nation from destruction. Attempt to restrain them, by gag law, and you shake the social fabric to its foundation. Let

the slaveholder and his northern menial triumph fully in this attempt, and the Union would be split, as it ought, in ten thousand fragments. So with a church. If it would preserve the integrity, the oneness of its organization, let it beware how it fetters the press—how it restrains the right of judgment, and the free utterance of its members. It is because Power has determined in the M. E. church, to sustain itself and its policy, by the machinery of the Despot; that the church has been torn by intestine commotions, and that schism has taken place. Let it persist, and despite the Good it has done, the Truth it now holds, the Influence it has acquired, its doom is certain. The secessions that have taken place, foreshadow what is to come. For can any man, will any man of spirit and intelligence, abide in an organization, which would trample upon his manhood, by forbidding him to rebuke, and attempt to reform, what in it is wrong—in other words, to stand up in defence of what he believes, Truth against Falsehood. That organization which is perfect in its principles, perfect in its form, perfect in its policy, has no need to deny free discussion—for the more it is examined the more it will commend itself, and command confidence and affection. And that organization, which is imperfect in any, or all these respects, requires free discussion; for without it, there is no chance of amendment.

Now, we care not whether the churches of these days claim perfection or not, in either case, it is the dictate of common sense, to secure the largest liberty of thought, the utmost freedom of discussion.

Democracy in New York.

As might have been expected, in view of the policy of the bastard Democracy of this country, the Democratic successor of Governor Seward, in his message, has taken, upon the slavery question, positions antagonistic to every one of those assumed by his predecessor. Governor Bouck is one of your largest Liberty men, a strict constructionist of the first water. Although Congress, by the Constitution, is expressly authorized "at any time, by law, to make or alter" regulations, as to "the times and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives;" and also to "establish uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;" still this jealous Democrat holds the bankrupt and apportionment bills, to be unwarrantable assumptions on the part of the Federal Government, and glaring encroachments on the rights of the states. This is easily accounted for. The Democratic overseers of the South generally, disappear of these measures, and their truckling allies at the north, must think their masters dictate. This jealousy of federal encroachment, is rank hypocrisy, else it would be impartial. But, what is the fact? There is a provision in the Constitution, which declares that no person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but he shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." It is simply a compact between the states. No grant of power to the federal government is contained in it—and the strict constructionist on his own principles, can infer nothing great "Nothing," says Governor Bouck, "can be gained to the federal government, by exercising powers which have not been plainly delegated to it. On the contrary, I am firmly persuaded, that nothing short of the complete sovereignty of the states, in all matters, where they have not clearly surrendered their rights to the general government, can give strength and stability to the union."

No man, in his senses will undertake to say, that power to enforce the fugitive clause of the Constitution, has been "plainly delegated," or the right to legislate concerning it, "clearly surrendered by the states, to the general government. And yet, what is Governor Bouck's language?

"In 1793, Congress passed a law prescribing the manner in which the surrender should be made, and forbidding all persons under a heavy penalty from interfering with the claimant—Our laws have thrown many obstacles in the way of the claimant in the assertion of his right. The principles upon which these laws are based have been pronounced unconstitutional by our Supreme Court, and by the Supreme Court of the United States. That high tribunal made a decision at its last January term, which goes the whole length of declaring our laws repugnant to the Constitution, and consequently void. After the question has been thus settled in the mode prescribed by the Constitution, I submit whether these laws ought any longer to have a place upon the statute book. It does not become us as a member of the confederacy to hold language to our sister States which they may deem offensive, and which the common arbiter between us has declared to be repugnant to the national compact."

Keen-eyed Democracy! Where is all thy jealousy of federal encroachment! A bankrupt law, an apportionment bill, although plainly and expressly within the compass of powers delegated to Congress by the Constitution, would most deeply tender regard for state sovereignty. But, a law to sustain slavery, a law against Justice and Humanity, a law to help the bloodhounds seize the poor, trembling fugitive from oppression, although plainly, positively beyond the power of Congress, meets with thy warmest approbation! No assumption of federal power in this—no encroachment on state rights in this! Not it is a law demanded by your Southern master, and your slavish spirit dares not rebel. Pshaw! Such Democracy is a stretch, and will yet be a hissing in the earth.

Let us hear this Slavery-Democrat still further.

"I will not discuss the question of slavery.—The abstract right to hold any man in bondage is a question upon which in this State there is no diversity of opinion. We have happily relieved ourselves from the evil of slavery. But we have no right to interfere with the institution as it exists in other States. We have virtually agreed that it shall be done, and until we are prepared to break up the national compact, and take the hazard of a civil war, our obligations to the other States should be faithfully discharged."

Let us parody a little.

I will not discuss the question of infanticide. The abstract right to kill infants is a question, upon which in this state, there is no diversity of opinion. We have happily relieved ourselves from the evil of infanticide. But we have no right to interfere with the killing. But we have no right to interfere with

the institution as existing in other states. We have virtually agreed to be their executioners, to do the killing for them, and until we are prepared to break up the national compact, and take the hazard of a civil war, our obligation to the other states should be faithfully discharged.

This does not quite expose the atrocity of this bastard Democracy. We will try again.

We have agreed to surrender up to the slaveholder, innocent men and women, whom he claims as slaves; and, sooner than he should miss retaking one of his victims, we ought to break down every bulwark, erected around the liberty of our own citizens, and risk their enslavement.

O, glorious Democracy! thy state pride, thy love of liberty, thy jealousy of power, who can doubt!

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—which dare not adopt their principles, but tramples upon them by setting up as choice for the Presidency, Henry Clay, the great champion of slavery? We might ask, what has the Whig party done in Congress or our State Legislature, to promote the objects of the Liberty men? Nothing—nothing. It may be said, that there are many Whig papers opposed to the nomination of Clay as the presidential candidate. Granted—but what is the ground of their opposition? Because he is a slaveholder, a foe to Liberty principles, a supporter of the Slave Power? Not at all—but, because, they say, he cannot draw out the anti-slavery vote of the free states. Will Liberty men be enticed into the support of a party, whose leaders avow no principle on this great question of slavery, but are manifestly governed by mere policy? Are they to be trusted with carrying out the great doctrines of human rights, when, by so doing, they know they would lose the entire support of their southern allies?

Let not Liberty men be deceived—let them compromise nothing. To those individuals in the Whig ranks who stand up for the right, let all due praise be awarded, but let not respect for them, lead Liberty men to adhere to a party, which, like the Democratic party, is submissive to slaveholding dictation.

Editorial Summary.

THE LIBERTY VOTE IN MICHIGAN, this year was 2130. Last year, 1213—gain, 917.

THE TRUE WESLEYAN comes to us this week, edited by Orange Scott, J. Horton, and Luther Lee, a strong team.

ENCOURAGING IF TRUE.—At a late meeting of the Indiana county anti-slavery society, Pa., a letter was read from a slaveholder, at St. Lewis, announcing that, in consequence of his having heard addresses in Indiana Co., Pa., 1841, before this Society, he had been induced to emancipate all his slaves, 42 in number, and two of his friends also had liberated theirs, so that the whole amounted to one hundred and three.

This is encouraging, if it is not a hoax.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The President has recommended to Congress, to make appropriations for a consul at the Sandwich Islands. He speaks of the growing importance of these islands, their civilization &c., and thinks their vicinity to the United States, the part our citizens have taken in the civilization of the natives, and the proportion of our commerce with these islands, four fifths of the trade being carried on in American vessels, give our government a right to remonstrate decidedly against any attempt on the part of any other power, to take possession of the islands, and subvert the native government.

COMMON SCHOOLS AND SLAVERY.—The annual messages of the Governors of Slave states, are generally filled with complaints of the total failure of all attempts to establish the common school system.

The Governor of Kentucky, in his late message, says:

"It is quite apparent, I think, from the slow progress which is made in the establishment of the Common Schools, and the fierce opposition with which they are met in almost every quarter of the state, the existing system is by no means generally acceptable to the country."

Slaveholders are a long while finding out the right system of common school education.

Will some Kentucky friend be kind enough to send us the annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction?

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.—In consequence of the intercourse opened between China and England, the President of the United States has recommended to Congress, to make appropriations for the compensation of a Commissioner, to reside in China, to promote our commercial interests there &c.

STEAMBOATS.—93 steamboats, with a tonnage of 10,017 tons, are registered and owned in Pittsburg. HARD TIMES.—According to the annual report of the Water Works, made to the city Council, it appears that upwards of 500 hydrants are now shut off, and it is almost impossible to say what amount of rents can be collected.

DEFAULTERS.—There have been seven defaulters in the city of New York, the last year, to the amount of \$650,000. This tells badly for the state of morals in New York.

THE CREOLE.—McCargo has gained the suit brought by him against the New Orleans Insurance company, for the slaves on the Creole, set free at Nassau. The jury found for the plaintiff, \$18,400.

INDIANA.—James Whitcomb, late commissioner of the General Land Office, has been nominated by the Democrats in Indiana, for Governor, and Jesse B. Bright, for Lieutenant Governor.

LATIMER PETITION.—9752 signers have been obtained to the Latimer petition in Massachusetts, a petition against the introduction under any form, of slavery into that community.

TEXAS.—The "lone star" of Texas does not shed a very bright light. President Houston in his annual message, says, "Texas, in truth, presents an anomaly in the history of nations, for no country has ever existed without a currency, nor has any Government been administered without means."

The project of invading Mexico, is discussed, but abandoned—he confesses, that though the Government has the disposition, it is not in a situation to retaliate against Mexico, by carrying the war into her territory.

A SIGNIFICANT CONFESSION.—The Richmond Whig, speaking of the election of Mr. McDowell, as Governor of Virginia, says, "We have no serious fears of Mr. McDowell on the subject of abolition. He is no worse, perhaps not as bad, as others, and the fact is the SOUTH IS ALREADY SACRIFICED ON THAT SUBJECT."

Liberty Address.

We forgot to call attention to this address in last week's paper. Mr Chase is the author. It is the best State Liberty address yet published in Ohio. We shall print it in tract form, ready for delivery before the next number of our paper—at one dollar a hundred. It ought to be circulated all over the state. Let us have orders. No delay. It will constitute the first no. of a new series.

DR. BAILEY:—There was formed on the 9th instant, a regular Baptist Church, on Lawrence st., and also organized by elder French, Quont, Shelton, Watkins, Deacon, Nuckles and brother Charles T. Briant. They would be glad to have the attendance of their friends, at stated times of worship on the Lord's day, at the usual hours.

THOS. F. BASCOE.

Important Movement.

DR. BAILEY:—The last few days, have been days of intense interest in our town. A few of the brethren have seceded from the Methodist Episcopal church, in Troy, and have organized a Wesleyan Methodist church. Early in December, we made up our minds to leave, and should have left then, but for the reason that a protracted meeting was about to be held in our church. We felt that it would be in accordance with our duty, as well as our inclination, to remain with our brethren, and labor with them through that meeting for the salvation of souls. We did so, and the Lord was with us in that meeting.

That meeting having passed by, on Saturday evening, we sent in our declaration of secession; & on yesterday morning, we met & organized a Wesleyan Methodist church, and appointed the Rev. R. Brandriff to be our Pastor. The organization consists of twenty three from the Methodist Episcopal church, and one from the old school Presbyterian church.

The secession has proceeded thus far, without the least bad feeling. We had our class meeting at 3 o'clock yesterday. It was the most solemn meeting I ever witnessed. Every member felt that a tender tie had been severed; but all felt an approving conscience. Some were so overcome, that they were not able to speak at all.

A SECEDER.

The Press and Slavery.

CINCINNATI, January 2, 1843.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PHILANTHROPIST.—Sir, I send a copy of the following letter, to the Editor of the New-York Observer, but as I fear he may not publish it, may I request you to give it a place, in the first No. of your paper?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW-YORK OBSERVER.

Sir, As I may not write you again, till this year's papers be sent, you will please stop the No. for me, when the time is up, which your clerk's book will show, to be about the middle of the coming June. Will you forgive me, if I mention to you plainly, the reason, why I cannot any more subscribe for your paper. Tho' I believe it to be one of the best conducted papers in the Union; yet, it has no radical defect, and that is, it lifts no voice in favor of the slave. And I have sometimes seen, several attempts, to throw blame, on the cause of Anti-slavery. Be it, that you say, you are opposed to slavery, yet, your long continued silence on the subject, is fast riveting the chains of the bondmen. The slaveholders ask nothing more, than the tacit assent of the Christians, and the Churches of the North. And I can see, no just reason, for the ominous, and death-like silence, of the Churches, of all the large denominations in the free States. Why say, and do so much for heathen abroad, and yet lift up no cry, for heathen at home. Why look tamely on, while nearly three millions of immortal beings, are trodden under foot, by the bloodiest and most barbarous, and most imbruting bondage that the light of heaven ever shined on?

And, as the Christians at the North, are identified, in a national capacity, with the slaveholders of the South, how can they expect—how can they look in faith, for the blessing of a God, of mercy, and of love, on the nation, thus guilty thus polluted; while they continue, quietly to acquiesce, in the soul robbing system. Nay more, the Miss. Societies continue to draw, as largely, as they can, from the purses of the oppressors, tho' in almost every case, the money thus obtained, is the price of blood, which the Chief Priests, and Scribes themselves, refused, as unfit to be cast into the treasury of the Lord. The Churches at the North, still make fellowship with the slaveholder, thus in effect saying, yours is a safe & a good course, as if it was not, surely Christians would not hold communion with it. Now sir, if the law of this land defends, and upholds, such a wicked abomination, is that any reason, why the followers of Christ should go with it. Is not this, to obey men, rather than God; which, was utterly and indignantly refused by the Apostles. How can any, even professed Christians, connect himself with a system, that punishes in some cases with death. The father who ventures to teach his child, to read the book of God, that can make wise, unto salvation. A system, that nullifies the marriage obligation; that desecrates the Sabbath; that converts into chattles, immortal beings; and brings to the bloody hammer of the auctioneer a man, possessing a soul, more precious, than all the material worlds, that roll in the immensity of space. Now, shall the Church continue, ever, to sleep at her post? Shall the Watchman in Zion give no alarm, tho' the vengeance of the Almighty hangs over this devoted land. Then who ever perishes in his iniquity, his blood will be laid upon the Watchman's hand. And allowing that the sin of the Church, and of the religious press, is the sin, simply of omission; yet this is the very sin, for which the Great King and Head of Zion, condemns in the judgment.

"I was an hungred, and ye gave me no meat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me no drink; a stranger, and ye took me not in; sick and in prison, and ye visited me not. Inasmuch, as ye did it not to one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it not to me."

Let the Christians, and the Churches of the free States, throw off the unholy trammels that bind them. Let them lift up their voice, like a trumpet, and cry, slavery must be destroyed. Let them use all the lawful, and all the scriptural means, that God has put in their power; and in a few years, this system, pregnant with vice and cruelty, and crime, of the deepest dye, shall pass away; and leave this now infidel, and wicked, and spiritually desolate wilderness, "like the garden of the Lord." You must be assured that slavery, shall one day cease in this land. And if it be not made to cease by the efforts of the friends of freedom, the Almighty will sweep it away in His wrath; and overwhelm with it, thousands of its guilty supporters. Does it not become then, all who love the souls of men; all who are anxious to promote the glory of God; all who feel an interest in the salvation of guilty sinners; to unite in one great and glorious effort, to break the chains of the bondmen; to emancipate the millions of the South; and proclaim to them, Him who came to set the prisoners free?

I am sir, respectfully,

A. CATHART.

P. S. You will much oblige, by giving this a place in your paper.

The amiable Editor of the N. York Anti-Slavery Standard, is respectfully requested to insert the above in her excellent paper.

A. C.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON CITY, 1 mo., 3, 1843.

FRIEND BAILEY:—

In the Senate. Memorials were presented by Senators Evans, Benton, Wright, Tallmadge, White and Crittenden, against a repeal of the Bankrupt law. The bill providing for the settlement of the Oregon Territory was discussed. It was amended so as to allow the children of settlers (under 18 years old) sixteen acres of land each.

George McDuffie, the new Senator from S. Carolina appeared and was qualified.

In the House. C. J. Ingersoll, offered a resolution which was adopted; instructing the committee on the Judiciary to report a bill to abolish capital punishment in public.

Wm. Slade, when his state was called for resolutions &c., moved to suspend the 21st rule, to enable him to present a series of resolutions which he was instructed by the Legislature of his state to present.

The resolutions protest against the admission of any new state, whose Constitution tolerates domestic slavery, and the annexation of slavery. They assert the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and say, that in case they refuse to do it, that the seat of the general government ought to be removed—that Congress ought to abolish the slave-trade between the states. The 4th resolution read thus: "That the constitution of the United States ought to be amended so as to prevent the existence and maintenance of slavery in the United States, in any form or manner."

The ayes and nays being taken on the motion to suspend the rules, resulted yeas 73, nays 111; so the rules were not suspended, and the State of Vermont cannot be heard on this subject.

C. Morgan of New York, offered a resolution to repeal of a law passed by the legislative council of Florida which imposes a tax upon the free colored people, and authorizes the sale of such as fail to pay the tax; and the sale of such for ninety nine years as came, or were brought into the Territory since the 10th of February 1832, & who have refused to leave the country before the 1st of October 1842. A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, and it prevailed—yeas 113, nays 80. So the House refused to entertain a resolution in favor of repealing the law by which freemen are sold into slavery.

The bill to repeal the Bankrupt law, coming up in order, T. F. Marshall, who had the floor, said he was indisposed and declined speaking. Milton Brown of Tennessee, and J. Weller of Ohio, each made a speech on this subject. The former against a repeal and the latter in favor of it.

On 4th, in the Senate. Petitions were presented against the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

W. D. Merrick gave notice that he would introduce a bill to reduce the rates of postage, and regulate the franking privilege.

The principal business before the House to-day, was the Bankrupt subject. It was debated by Brown of New York, Merrivether, Pickens, and Proffit, in the course of which the policy of the administration and of the respective parties was pretty freely discussed.

Respectfully,

B. B. D.

1st month 4, 1843.

FRIEND BAILEY:—We had yesterday in the House of Representatives, a new proof that the north has something to do with slavery. "Why do you preach abolition at the North, we are all opposed to slavery already, and always were!" Let the recorded votes of northern men in the House yesterday in favor of selling freemen into slavery, answer this question. The principal objection to our labors at the north, appears to be this; that being already sufficiently convinced, that slavery is wrong, they need no further instructions on the subject, and only refuse to act, because "they can do nothing" there. They are either too ignorant to know, or too uncandid to admit, that the question, whether slavery and the slave-trade in this District and in the Territories, shall or shall not continue, rests entirely with them. They can elect to next Congress, if they choose, anti-slavery members sufficient to expunge from the statute book of the nation, all those heathenish slave laws, which now disgrace it. But will they do it? Will they thus prove that there is no further necessity for our labors among them? What can be more discreditable to the intelligence or the honesty of men, than to continue to allege that we, in the free states, have no part nor lot in the guilt of slavery and the slave trade! The pro-slavery members in Congress from the free states, hold the balance of power here, in relation to slavery, & are as much responsible for its existence in the District and Territories, as if they were the sole legislators in the premises. They not only refuse to vote for its removal, but actually vote for its support, and for its extension, not only over additional territory, whenever opportunity offers, but across the bounds of its former limits, to catch freemen and bring them within its merciful embrace. Whilst there is a man in the free states, who, if elected to this body, would lend his aid to destroy the very end, for which the Government was instituted—viz: "To secure to ourselves and our posterity, the blessings of liberty," &c., the principles of anti-slavery should continue to be propagated from Maine to the Mississippi.

There was another vote taken yesterday, as thou wilt perceive by the proceedings of the House, in which the same subservency to the slave power, was exhibited by northern members, which was as inconsistent with their professed regard to state sovereignty, as their pretended reverence for constitutional liberty. It was the vote to refuse a suspension of the rules, in order to receive the resolutions from the state of Vermont, which passed the legislature of that state by a unanimous vote. It is not necessary perhaps, to make any comments upon this act, as it has become a part of the Democratic creed, to deny the right of petition, touching the question of human liberty; and every body seems to understand "democracy" so very well, it is needless to explain who voted in favor of this constitutional right, and who opposed it. There are few worthy exceptions among the Democrats, as I understand, to this incongruous alliance.

Respectfully,

B. B. D.

1st month, 5th, 1843.

FRIEND BAILEY:—

Memorials were presented in the Senate, for establishing a warehousing system, and for a repeal of the Bankrupt law. S. Wright, of New York, presented a memorial from his State, asking payment for a slave employed by the government, and transferred from Florida to Arkansas. R. J. Walker revived the subject of controversy between Benton and Rives which was carried on for a short time with much warmth.

In the House, the resolution of S. S. Bowne, for refunding Gen. Jackson's fine, was debated by Quinn, Cushing, Adams, and C. J. Ingersoll. C. Cushing wished the bill to be passed prior to the 8th of January, so that, that day might be consecrated to that day to worship God.—He went on to show that from the time this measure had been introduced into the Legislature of New York, up to its recent introduction into the Legislature of South Carolina, the land of "the bloody bill," it had been a party measure. He said, however, he opposed it because it was a bad precedent, and if passed, would be the law of the land through all future time.

On the 6th, nothing of much importance was transacted in the Senate. On motion of W. S. Archer, the bill for payment for slaves was taken up, read, and ordered to be engrossed.

In the House, J. Q. Adams occupied the balance of the hour which he was entitled to from yesterday, on a speech against the refunding of the fine to Jackson, except upon conditions which he set forth in an amendment to the motion before the House.

C. J. Ingersoll next addressed the House, in favor of the original resolution. He said he was not influenced by the recommendation of the President, but by the petitions of his immediate constituents.

On motion of J. R. Giddings, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the state or the Union, (J. C. Clark in the chair). Sundry private bills were passed. J. R. Giddings objected to a bill for indemnity for slaves, which was accordingly laid over.

On the 7th, B. Burnell, of Massachusetts, spoke with much animation in behalf of some poor seamen whose just claims upon the government he considered, had been treated by the House with unbecoming negligence and contempt. He contrasted the readiness of the House to act in behalf of slavery with their remissness in considering the just claims of humanity and he wished the country to know that a poor man with only merit on his side, might seek in vain for redress here. The several questions pending relative to refunding the fine to Jackson, coming up, C. J. Ingersoll resumed the floor, and after occupying his time, he moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to proceed, which was carried. [This I believe was the first time the rules have been suspended for a similar privilege.] Ingersoll, went on at considerable length, and his speech was a very able one. It will be published in full.

After some further discussion of private bills &c. the House adjourned.

The legislative council of Florida, passed on the 5th of the 3d mo. 1842, an act entitled "An act to prevent the future migration of free negroes and mulattoes to this Territory, and for other purposes."

This law consists of nine sections, and is designed to affect three classes of colored persons.

1. Freemen immigrating after the session and before 2nd mo. 10th. They are to have guardians for themselves, and for each of their children, which guardians have the same power over them that masters have over their slaves, except the right of property; and the wards are subject to all the laws to which slaves are subject. For a certificate of guardianship, they are to pay a fee of one dollar. A capitation tax of one dollar per annum, is also imposed upon them, and in case of refusal to pay it, they may be sold by the sheriff for as much time as may be necessary to pay it.

2. Freemen immigrating since 2d mo., 10th, 1842. They are to be sent out of the Territory forthwith, and in case of refusal to go on or before the 1st of 10th mo., 1842 to be sold by order of a justice of the peace or county judge for 99 years. No appeal is allowed, except as to the fact of being free, and of being a resident prior to 1832. The privilege of appeal on the first, would be simply the right of the defendant, to prove that he was a slave in order to prevent his expulsion.

3. Citizens of other States. If they come in a vessel and go on shore, they are to be seized, and lodged in jail, and the vessel bound for the jail fees, at the rate of one dollar per day; and if they are not taken away in 10 days and the fees paid, then the Sheriff on giving three days notice to sell them for 99 years.

For the repeal of this law, C. Morgan of New York, on the 3d inst., introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives.

J. B. Weller of Ohio, moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was carried, yeas, 113, nays, 80.

1st month 8th, 1842.

It would very naturally be supposed that the Congress of the United States, being the assembled wisdom of the nation, would be a very grave, deliberative body, acting impartially for the good of the country, and for the security of the rights of its citizens. But this is not the case. Not only is there a manifest proof of this, in the recorded votes upon hundreds of questions, where it will be seen, that party or sectional considerations have governed, instead of principles of justice; but there is a callousness of feeling existing here, which seems to forbid access to claimants how ever just, unless it can be made a party question. I mean cases coming before the House. In committees there is some attention paid to facts, but in the Hall, very few speakers can command much attention in presenting the claims of an humble individual.

A circumstance occurred yesterday in the House of Representatives, which is characteristic of the feeling which exists there. Barker Burnell, of Massachusetts, who is among those of the members, who possess a good degree of self respect, and a man rather diffident, when compared to many of the members, arose to move the recommitment to the committee, on Naval Affairs, of a petition from certain seamen, who appeared to have an indisputable claim for extra pay for detention at sea. He arose simply to make an objection to the report of the committee, and submit his motion & proceeded to make a few explanatory remarks, but the members were as usual talking, reading or writing, and seemed to pay no heed to his remarks, one or two, however, interrupted him, by offering some other subject to the House, and inquiring whether he was in order. Burnell feeling himself slighted, by the indifference of the members to his remarks, and inspired by a sense of the justice of his cause, raised his voice far above his ordinary moderate and deliberate manner, and by commenting with keen satire upon the morbid apathy which pervaded the House, with regard to questions of real merit, and their readiness to discuss questions for days which possessed no interest, he succeeded in arousing their attention. Some feeling indignant at his plain dealing, and others feeling aroused, or gratified to have a wholesome rebuke administered to those who needed it—all gave an ear to what he said. He stated that this was the second time he had stood up in the Hall to endeavor to get the ears of the members to subjects of much importance to individuals—suffering cases, and could scarcely get a hearing. He wanted the country to know that an humble individual could not be heard here, and might seek in vain for redress; and he was glad the people would see a sample of the democracy which we had here by the vote the other day, for selling freemen in Florida. A great sensation was manifested as he dwelt upon this exciting topic—some called him to order, but there were many voices "hear him! hear him!" Burnell said he had only desired to make a few remarks, but meeting with the treatment he had, he should now indulge himself, and his speech was a castigation of those who trifle with the rights of men, and came from a new source.

Notwithstanding the continued servility of a large portion of the Representatives from the north to the slave power, and the unyielding adherence of the southern members to their desperate policy of endeavoring by gag rules, and previous questions, and brow-beating, to block up and arrest the restless tide of anti-slavery sentiment, yet there is a very obvious change going on here, favorable to the principles of liberty. Every member who is elected to Congress from an anti-slavery district, is an anti-slavery lecturer here. And there has probably been as much done here in favor of this cause, by speeches in Congress, and debates in private, as in almost any other ten miles square in the country. The Southern members are not so fierce in their opposition to any anti-slavery position which comes up. The strong hold which the cause has obtained at the North and the unswerving course of a few of her Representatives upon the floor of Congress, is beginning to mellow down the high seasoned chivalry, which formerly manifested itself here. It is true we may very naturally expect some tumultuous jars to arise yet in the course of proceedings which must take place, but this will only occur when a new point of attack is found out.

In the vote on the Resolution of C. Morgan, for repealing the law for selling freemen, thou wilt see that several Northern Democrats voted on the side of liberty. When the motion of J. Q. Adams, to rescind the 21st rule, was voted down, a Democratic member from Luzerne Co. Pa., (B. A. Bidlack) stated in the House, that his constituents, and the papers of his own party in his district, had held him to account for his votes, with the Southern members, and he wished to be excused from voting. When the vote was taken on the suspension of the rules to enable W. Slade to introduce the resolutions of his state Legislature, and on every occasion when the question of slavery has been up, several Democrats have left their seats, for the obvious purpose of avoiding a vote. I have been told by members of that party in private conversation, that the gag rule was unconstitutional, and that the excuse for continuing it, was to save time! I have moreover become satisfied that the constituents of that party, do not require them to vote with the slaveholders, but that it is more in consequence of a combination of Northern Democrats, and Southern members of both political parties, than any thing else by which this Northern support is still continued to the slave power.

Respectfully,

B. B. D.

Tracts—Tracts.

We have now on hand, some fourteen hundred copies of Mr. Blanchard's discourse on Public men and Public Institutions. We can afford it at a lower rate, than we supposed—the price being now only a dollar a hundred. Let us have orders forthwith. It is just the thing for the object in view.

THE HALIFAX HERALD, in speaking of the cause of the detention of the Canada and New Brunswick mail, says, in some places on the road thirteen horses had to be employed in carrying the mail, while persons were occupied before them, in clearing away the snow.

Receipts by Asa Smith, ag't for the Philanthropist, from May 27th to December 21, 1842.

Many of these have been already acknowledged in our paper, but as we cannot discriminate between those that have, and those that have not, we publish all.

R. Harris, P. P. Chamberlain, C. Walker, and R. Woodworth, C. Loomis, N. Northrop, L. Benton, J. Humphrey, H. Townsend, W. Lee, H. W. King, H. A. Bradley, J. C. Peildleton, J. M. Mead, T. Gillis, G. L. Woodford, R. S. King, R. King, J. Hurlburt, E. Gnovor, A. Jacobs, R. Haughton, G. W. Bushnell, G. W. St. Johns, T. Noble, L. Brown, J. Fox, W. Russell, C. W. Ensign, H. Ensign, A. Gleason, Henry Brackett, M. Woodrow, Dr. Fisher, I. Knapp, A. Griffin, S. Lindsley, L. Newton, A. Davis, O. S. Eells, G. Leffingwell, L. Ross, A. Ward, S. P. Sheldon, J. B. Barber, L. Badger, A. D. Hathaway, A. N. & A. M. Cook, Warren Turner, J. Turner, R. P. Alderman, J. Tuttle, D. Branch, A. Webb, T. Howe, each, \$2.00.

G. Webster, 1; J. Fitch, 62½ cts; Stickney & Branch, 1; J. F. Fenn, 3; E. V. Carter, 1; E. Woodford, 75 cts; J. Kerney, 2.50; D. Fuller, 50 cts; D. Littlebridge, 50 cts; J. Williams, 1; C. Osborne, 75 cts; G. W. Benton, 1.50; D. Littlebridge, 1; W. Wetmore, 1; D. L. Galbraith, 1; R. Crowell, 1; Russell & Henry, 35 cts; G. Gardner, A. Peppoon, 4; C. S. Stratton, 31 cts; J. T. Chambers, 75 cts; D. Fuller, 1.50; F. Holcomb, 1; J. Roberts, 1.37½; M. F. Spellman, 1; J. Chambers, 1.42; M. P. Crowell, 2.50; R. Roberts, 2.25; L. W. Case, 2.25; Smith & Mack, 1; Phelps, 27 cts; Carpenter and Haughton, 1; A. Rhinotom, 1; F. Johnson, 75 cts; F. T. Allen, 1; W. Bartlett, 1; J. Read, 1.

BANK NOTE AND EXCHANGE LIST.

All City Notes.	Ohio.	1 2 pm
Urban certificates.		62 dia
Granville.		75 dia
West Union.		no sale
Steubenville, new bank.		no sale
Small notes of the State.		par
Miami Exporting Co.		62 dia
Canton.		50 dia
New Bank of Circleville.		no sale
Other Banks, 5's and upwards		75 dia
Whitewater Canal notes.		no sale
St. Joseph's Rail Road.		no sale
Manhattan.		no sale
German Bank of Wooster.		70 dia
Lawrence.		25 dia
Chillicothe.		7 dia
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie.		55 dia
Bank of Cleveland.		par
Franklin Bank of Columbus.		par
Commercial Bank of Scioto.		50 dia
	Michigan.	
Bank of Michigan.		no sale
Farmers and Mechanics'		no sale
Macomb County, payable at Colu u.		no sale
	Kentucky.	
All solvent Banks.		par
	Indiana.	
State Bank and Branches.		par
	Illinois.	
State Bank and Branches.		62 dia
Shawneetown.		65 dia
Bank of Cairo.		no sale
	Tennessee.	
All Banks.		4 dia
	Alabama.	
Mobile Banks.		18 dia
Other Banks, in interior.		18 dia
	Arkansas.	
State and Real Estate Banks.		80 dia
	Georgia.	
Augusta and Savannah.		8 dia
All other solvent Banks.		uncertain
	North Carolina.	
All solvent Banks.		2-3 dia
	South Carolina.	
Charleston Banks.		2 dia
Other solvent Banks.		2 dia
	Louisiana.	
All New Orleans Banks.		1 dia
N. Orleans Municipality Notes.		15 dia
Clifton and Port Hudson.		broken
	EASTERN STATES.	
New England, generally.		par
New York State.		par
New York City do		1 1/2m
Pennsylvania do		uncertain
Philadelphia do		par
Virginia.		1 1-2 dia
Wheeling Post Notes.		1 1-2 dia
	EXCHANGE.	
On New York.		1 1-4 prem
Philadelphia.		1 1-4 prem
Baltimore.		1 1-4 prem
	SPECIE.	
Silver.		1 1-2 prem
American Gold.		1 prem
Foreign Gold.		1-2 prem

